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THE CHANGING CONCEPT OF WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE
ATHLETICS IN SELECTED AIAW COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
DURING THE PERIOD, 1971-1975

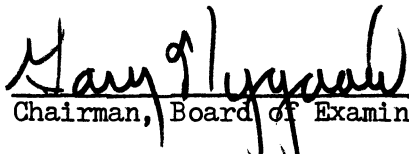
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David Ostrander

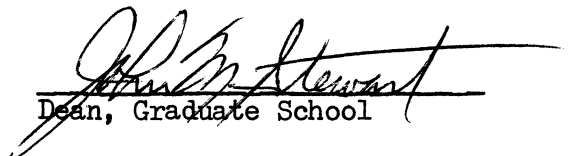
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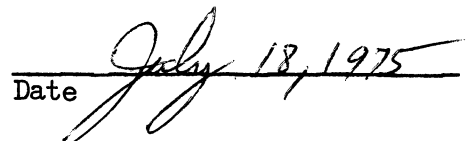
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Master of Science
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA
1975

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Ostrander, David L., August, 1975 Physical Education

The Changing Concept of Women's Intercollegiate Athletics in Selected AIAW Colleges and Universities During the Period, 1971-1975 (82 pp.)

Director: Gary Nygaard 

The purpose of this study is to compare specific changes relative to funding and personnel in women's intercollegiate athletics during the 1971-72 school year and the 1974-75 school year. The study examines four year AIAW member institutions in AIAW Regions 6, 7, 8, and 9. It is descriptive research and information was obtained through the use of a questionnaire specifically designed for use in the study. The questionnaire was sent to the total population of schools in the AIAW regions specified.

The conclusions reached include:

1. There has been an increase of 10% in the number of sports offered for women from 1971-72 to 1974-75.
2. There has been an average increase of 6% per sport in student participation in women's intercollegiate athletics. There has been an increase of 1,138 participants in all sports from 1971-72 to 1974-75, a 42% increase in participants in all sports in all schools.
3. There has been an increase in scholarship monies for women's intercollegiate athletics. In 1971-72 there was no financial aid available for women athletes. In 1974-75, nine of the reporting institutions offered some type of financial aid for a total of 126 women athletes.
4. There has been an increase of 51% in the number of coaches of women's intercollegiate athletics.
5. There has been an increase of 395% in real dollar terms in salary provided for coaching and administrative personnel in women's intercollegiate athletics and an increase of 53% in teaching load credit.
6. There has been an increase of 382% in real dollar terms in total budget per school. This compares with an 8% increase in budgets for men's athletics. The average budget for women's athletics must increase 205% if it is to reach the optimal needed to operate the best possible program at an institution.
7. 25% of the directors of women's intercollegiate athletics were male in 1974-75 while 75% were female.

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my thanks to Dr. Gary Nygaard for his valuable support and assistance throughout the term of this study.

I would also like to thank Dr. Robert Anderson for his helpful suggestions in some areas of the study and for his efforts as a member of my committee.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A Historical Perspective

The human race has been engaged in movement since the beginning of time, sometimes to a greater extent, sometimes to a lesser extent, but movement has always played some type of role in civilization. Sport has almost always been judged good for man. It gives him a chance to release pent-up energy, prepare for war, socialize with his peers, or attract the opposite sex; or so say the dictates of the society by which man's participation in sport is governed. Those same societies have, in most periods of our history, defined the woman's roles as childbearing, housekeeping and other domestic toil. A court case in Victorian England illustrates this attitude as it has pervaded history.

Lord Justice Morrow concluded his opinion in the case of *Fardell v. Potts*, an appeal action by a woman charged with negligent navigation of a motorlaunch on the River Thames, with this startling statement. 'I find therefore that at Common Law a reasonable woman does not exist.' Court of Appeals Justice Bungey and Blow both concurred (10).

History documents the prevailing attitude toward women of the various ages. In most ancient cultures, China, Babylon, Sumer, and Assyria, for example, it has been documented that women's participation in sports was limited to dancing (12). In The Laws, Plato put forth his concept of the ideal state. In these writings he stressed activities of a military nature for both boys and girls.

...In fact, there must be public teachers in all these branches, receiving a stipend from the State, and they must have for their scholars not merely boys and men, but the girls and women, who must get knowledge of all this (7).

Plato included all physical activities as well as intellectual ones.

However, it should be emphasized that The Laws states what Plato believed necessary for the best interests of the state. It was not necessarily common practice.

Spartan Greece may be termed an exception to this rule. Women did, in fact, take part in physical activity along with the men. However, their participation was for a different reason than the men's.

Plutarch says that Lycurgus ordered, "...the virgins to exercise themselves in running, wrestling and throwing quoits and darts; that their bodies being strong and vigorous, the children afterwards produced from them might be the same...(8)."

Women were barred from the ancient Olympic Games, even as spectators. This practice was changed when the mother of Pisidorus, a winning runner, disguised herself to gain entrance to the Games. In her excitement at her son's victory, her disguise was detected and there was a great uproar among the crowd. Her offense was punishable by death. However, her case was ruled a special one since Pisidorus' father had died while training him for the Games and the punishment was not inflicted. Rather it paved the way for women to be admitted regularly to the Games and eventually they were allowed to participate on a limited basis (11).

Near the end of the Roman Empire, sport rapidly developed as entertainment for spectators; women's athletics developed to "titillate the fancy of the crowds (9)." Also, in Rome, around the 4th century, mosaics support the belief that women's athletics had more to do with public entertainment than with sport proper (9).

Even in more recent times, athletics failed to assume a role of importance for women. Luther Halsey Gulick, a leader in physical education stated:

boyhood and manhood have thus for ages long been tested and produced by athletic sports. Athletic sports are thus, to some extent at least, a measure of manhood.

Since women did not depend on these skills for survival,

Athletics have never been either a test or a large factor in the survival of women, that is athletics do not test womanliness as they test manliness (7).

In 1810 the concept of the turnverein began in Germany and women were finally accorded a small place in sport. Gymnastics was judged to be feminine and enhanced the female image so women were allowed to participate. In the 1830's, Catherine Esther Beecher began her crusade against the ideal of womanhood, as promulgated at exclusive women's schools in the East. Refined elegance coupled with intellectual learning did not fit her idea of all that was best for women. Beecher protested that women in general were unhealthy because their place was in the home and it was considered improper for them to exercise. She felt that a regular exercise program was necessary so she implemented one in her schools and published books on calisthenics and exercise, particularly with women in mind. She was very influential in obtaining physical education for women in the schools (7).

Mount Holyoke Female Seminary in the United States, saw the need for physical activity for it's women and in 1875 instituted tennis in it's curriculum. Vassar, Smith and Wellesley followed with activity programs for their women (8) and soon, most colleges and universities throughout the nation had some sort of physical education program for women in their curriculum.

By 1920, 22% of the colleges in the nation had some form of intercollegiate sport for women. That year, the National Amateur Athletic Federation, with Mrs. Herbert Hoover as chairman of the women's division, decided sport was "unladylike" and the trend moved away from intercollegiate athletics to intramurals and playdays. By 1930 only 12% of the colleges still had an intercollegiate sport program for women (8). Eventually, through participation in the Olympics, on a very limited basis at first, and through other developments, women gradually gained more participation opportunities in sport.

Current Developments in Women's Sport

Women's sport has progressed steadily since Mrs. Hoover's campaign of de-emphasis. However, much more progress is necessary if it is to assume equality with men's athletics. Consider these examples that are representative of the status of women's sport around the nation:

At a private New England college, funds for travel were made available to male teams only. Women held bake sales, and sought donations to finance their athletic trips (3).

At a large university in the Northeast, the men's crew has an annual budget of \$35,000 plus two qualified, full-time coaches. The women's crew team receives no money from the university and must finance their program in any manner possible. Their coach is a graduate student who volunteers his time to the team. Recently, the women's team qualified for the national finals and each girl had to contribute \$1,000 for her expenses in order to attend (15).

At a major state university, the men's budget is 1300 times as large as the women's (14).

The Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women would not allow women with athletic scholarships to compete in any of their sanctioned events until April of 1973 when tennis players at Marymount College brought suit against them in the case: Kellmeyer et. al. vs. NEA et. al. This was during the same period of time that male athletes received over 50,000 scholarships at schools around the nation (1).

These disparities of funding for the various athletic programs are just now beginning to be rectified. However, there are still cultural norms and prejudices that are hindering the women's cause. Take for example, the statement made by Furman Bisher, sports editor of the Atlanta Journal, in the March 9, 1974 issue of Sporting News:

After all, what are we after, a race of Amazons? Do you want to bring home a companion or a broad who chews tobacco? What do you want for your darling daughter, a boudoir or a locker room full of cursing and bruises? A mother for your grandchildren or a hysterectomy?

Even the legal profession tends to take this point of view at times. One case in point is that of Hollander vs. Connecticut Interscholastic Athletic Conference. A high school girl wanted to participate on the boys' cross-country team as there was no girl's team. On March 29, 1971 Judge John FitzGerald of the Superior Court of New Haven found that she was not entitled to join the team. In handing down that ruling, he stated:

The present generation of our younger male population has not become so decadent that boys will experience a thrill by defeating girls in running contests whether the girls be members of their own team or an adversary team. Athletic competition builds character in our boys... We do not need that kind of character in our girls, the women of tomorrow (16).

Examples of these types of discrepancies are frequent. They all serve to demonstrate some of the reasons for the lack of funding for women sports. These views are held not only by men but by many women as well. Take, for instance, the AIAW which would not allow athletic scholarships for women until just recently, and then only because the courts forced them to do so. These views are merely outgrowths of our society and our culture which has allowed such beliefs to flourish. It is only recently that attitudes have begun to change in a major way. The Association of American Colleges states in their Project on the Status and Education of Women:

The most important and far reaching recent development on the college sports scene has been the movement to achieve equal treatment for women in the conduct of intercollegiate athletics (14).

Considering that athletics has been predominantly a man's domain, this is quite a drastic statement. However, many people seem to agree with it, both women and men.

Legislation Behind Women's Athletics

In order to understand why and how these changes in women's athletics are taking place we should have a knowledge of the legislation that has forced these changes.

One of the first and most basic pieces of legislation affecting women's rights in sport is the Fourteenth Amendment, which states that women are citizens and are entitled to all the rights pertaining thereto. This has been applied in sport situations in cases where schools have forbidden women to compete on the men's team. In most cases it has been found that women are entitled to that privilege.

Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act prohibits all employers with over fourteen employees from discriminating against employees on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, or national origin. If women are denied equal opportunity, are paid less for the same work or given fewer benefits they may appeal to the courts on the basis of this act in order to rectify the situation.

Executive Order 11246 prohibits any employer with over \$10,000 in federal contracts from discriminating on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, or national origin. This pertains to most colleges and universities.

The Equal Rights Act prohibits employers from discriminating in salaries and fringe benefits on the basis of sex.

The Equal Employment Amendment guarantees that equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on the account of sex.

All of these documents serve to establish equality for women in areas where they have not been treated equally. Female teachers, coaches, and even athletes have tested their cases in court under these federal acts and in many cases the courts have ruled that the women were discriminated against.

Now the latest and, potentially, the most far reaching of any of these documents has come on to the scene. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 has gone into effect and the regulations have very important implications for intercollegiate athletics. The key phrase in this document is the first part of Section 901. It states:

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under any educational program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance (4).

At the time the first questionnaire for this study was mailed the final regulations for implementation of the act had not yet been published. Therefore, the main effect of this law has been caused by the proposed regulations, published in the spring of 1974. Section 36.38 of these regulations provides that institutions:

Shall not discriminate on the basis of sex in the selection of sports or levels of competition, provision of equipment or supplies, scheduling of games and practice times, travel and per diem allowances, awarding of athletic scholarships, opportunity to receive coaching and instruction, assignment of coaches and instructors, provisions of locker rooms, practice or competitive facilities, provision of medical and training facilities and services, publicity or otherwise (5).

This paper will indicate the actual effect on women's intercollegiate athletics in regions 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW, of these proposed regulations and the legislation presented previously. In the next section some of the implications and how they are affecting current attitudes towards funding for female intercollegiate athletics are presented.

Current Outlooks on Funding

The AIAW has published a position paper on the funding of women's sport (2). Their idea of adequate funding is not that they receive equal funding with the men's program, but that they have adequate money to carry out a quality program. The main points of their position are:

1. The enrichment of life of the participant is the focus and reason for any athletic program. All decisions should be made with this in mind.
2. The participants in the programs should have access to and representation on the policy-making group on campus and in sport governing organizations.

3. Adequate funding is necessary for:
 - A. a variety of levels of competitive experiences
 - B. travel using licensed carrier
 - C. appropriate housing and food
 - D. rated officials
 - E. well trained coaches
 - F. equipment and facilities
 - G. variety of competitive sport experiences that benefit many
 - H. competent staff for administering and publicizing programs
 - I. regular opportunities for social interaction with opponents
4. The athletic schedule should insure sufficient time to gain personal satisfaction from skill achievement but should not deny the student the time to participate in other activities.
5. Women should have equal opportunity to participate in a sports program which is designed for their needs just as men should have a program designed for them. Women should not compete on the same team with men.
6. Financial aid may be awarded to students who need it to pursue an education in a comprehensive program, not for recruiting.

A major issue in the concept of equal funding involves athletic scholarships or financial aid for the female student-athlete. Some interested parties look with disfavor on the awarding of scholarships to women, saying that recruiting and excessive pressures to produce a winning team are inevitable wrongs resulting from scholarships and they should be avoided. However, proponents of equal opportunity reason that if scholarships are offered to men, why not to women?

Until the spring of 1973 the AIAW (a division of National Association for Girls and Women in Sport) did not allow athletic scholarships for women. Their position was:

...does not approve of awarding scholarships, financial awards, or of giving financial assistance designated for women participants in intercollegiate sports competition. This is intended to protect

the development of athletics for women by discouraging the buying of athletic talent by a college or university. This does not prohibit academic or economic related scholarships but includes "talent" scholarships awarded to those whose talent is athletic in nature. A student will lose athletic eligibility if she receives such assistance (1).

Since the AIAW annually holds national championships in several sports for its member institutions and since the institutions could not participate if they did award athletic scholarships, this rule served quite effectively to limit the number of scholarships granted to women.

As mentioned earlier, the scholarship position was ruled discriminatory (Kellmeyer et. al. vs. NEA et. al.) and the AIAW has since changed its position. It has published a new position statement which makes for a more equitable situation for the women. Along with other restrictions, the major regulations for the awarding of scholarships to women are:

1. Awarded only for tuition, fees, room and board.
2. For eight sports, including: basketball, field hockey, gymnastics, lacrosse, softball, swimming-diving, track and field and cross country, and volleyball the number of student athletes receiving aid may not exceed twelve per year. This includes four new scholarships and eight renewable ones.
3. For ten sports, including: archery, badminton, bowling, crew, fencing, riflery, skiing, squash, tennis, and golf the number of student athletes receiving aid may not exceed eight per year. This includes three new scholarships and five renewable ones (2).

The above statements refer to maximum aid per sport.

If these changes in funding for women's sport take place, and legislation indicates it will, from what source will the necessary dollars be derived? It is the intent of this study to find the answer to this question. There are several sources available from which the

women may obtain funding; directly from the institutional budget, from the student athletic fee, from athletic event gate revenues, from fund-raising campaigns, or from major, revenue-producing sports. These are all viable procedures for obtaining the needed revenues. Another possibility is to take money already earmarked for the men's program. Naturally this alternative will not be readily accepted by many men in charge of finances, but some, like Wisconsin athletic director Elroy Hirsch, look at it differently. His feelings are:

The 1973-74 women's budget at our university was \$21,000. Next year it will be \$118,000. Some \$90,000 of that was originally earmarked for men's sports programs.

It doesn't bother me that money is being taken from the men. If everybody does it, then it wouldn't hurt anyone. As long as there is equality within the conference, that is fine. I think it is a good start for women. They are turning out in large numbers and I am for it (8).

There is little information in the literature to indicate the changes that have occurred in women's intercollegiate athletics. Much has been written in the popular literature on the topic but for the most part it is either unsubstantiated or substantiated only by isolated samples. There has been little effort to do a definitive study of the status of women's intercollegiate athletics, probably because it is a topic which has received widespread attention only recently.

Murphey and Vincent (13) conducted a study in 1973 on the current status of funding of women's intercollegiate athletics in AIAW charter member colleges and universities. Through this study, several facts come to light. Regions 1A, 1B, 3, 7, and 9 (Appendix A) had larger average budgets per school and per student than did the other regions. Also the larger the school the larger was the average

budget and more sports were offered. However, the smaller schools had a larger budget per student than the larger schools. Also, in relation to budget, it was found that the actual average budget per school, \$8,905, was only 40% of the optimal budget per school, \$21,625. This shows a 60% disparity between the actual budget and the budget that was felt would be necessary to offer a program broad enough to meet the needs of a particular school.

In reference to the source of funding, Murphey and Vincent found that the most satisfactory source was the general college budget. The least satisfactory source was the student activity fee, primarily because it was an inconsistent source. Schools which received the largest average budget, received it from sources other than the student activity fee, the general school budget, the men's athletic department or the women's physical education department. Those programs getting their funds from the women's physical education department had the lowest average budget but the highest teaching load credit per sport for coaches' remuneration.

Their research showed the following statistics: 71% of the schools gave teaching load credit to the person in charge of a particular sport. The average credit given was 24% per sport. Of the people that provided leadership for the particular sports, 95% were women's physical education faculty.

Murphey and Vincent felt that the information they collected would be valuable for an individual school in that they could compare their situation to other institutions operating under similar conditions and evaluate accordingly.

It is obvious that more information is needed to properly evaluate women's intercollegiate programs on a national basis. This is likely to come with the increased emphasis on these programs in recent years.

Significance of Problem

During the period 1971-75 there had been an increased interest in, and an increased awareness of, women's intercollegiate athletics. Legislation, pressure from special interest groups and a seemingly changed outlook by society on women's intercollegiate athletics have all contributed to this interest and awareness.

This paper attempts to show the effects that these developments have had on specific aspects of women's intercollegiate athletics. It attempts to determine whether women receive equitable funds and personnel to administer a quality athletic program and what action has been taken to obtain those means.

By obtaining data from two time periods, 1971-72 and 1974-75, this study might also serve as a preliminary study for research on the status of women's intercollegiate athletics at a future date.

As a reference source, this paper will be a valuable tool in evaluating and planning for women's intercollegiate athletic programs by individual administrators and institutions.

Statement of Problem

The purpose of this research project was to compare specific changes relative to funding and personnel in women's intercollegiate athletics during the 1971-72 school year and the 1974-75 school year.

The paper examines four year AIAW member institutions in AIAW Regions 6, 7, 8, and 9 (Appendix A). It was descriptive research and information was obtained through the use of a questionnaire specifically designed for use in this study.

Definitions

AIAW--Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women. It is a division of National Association for Girls and Women in Sport, which is part of the American Alliance of Health, Physical Education and Recreation (AAHPER). It is the national governing organization of women's intercollegiate athletics.

Department Affiliation--the college or university department of which the athletic coach or Director of Athletics is a member. Women's athletic department, physical education department and men's athletic department are examples.

Director of Athletics--in this study, this refers to the person responsible for the women's intercollegiate athletic program.

Fee Waiver--university does not require student to pay any percentage of fees. No exchange of dollars, internal budget transfer.

Fund-raising campaigns--includes any of the various methods of enlisting aid to finance a program. Booster clubs, the seeking of donations, selling of items to raise money are all included in this category.

Optimal Total Budget--budget which would be necessary to implement the best possible intercollegiate athletic program for women at a particular college or university.

Price Deflator--device utilized to obtain real or constant dollars in an attempt to offset the effects of inflation. In this study, the gross national product implicit price deflator for state and local government purchases of goods and services. The deflator for 1971 is 174.2 and for 1974 it is 215.0.

Scholarships--financial assistance to those whose talent is athletic in nature. This is not a fixed amount but varies between schools.

Student Participation--any female student who was included on the roster of any of the various sports in the women's intercollegiate athletic program.

Teaching Load Credit--remuneration provided for coaches of women's sports in the form of percentage time off from classroom duties in exchange for services in the particular sport.

Women's Intercollegiate Athletics--those activities funded by the women's intercollegiate athletic department or the equivalent. It does not include intramurals or club activities. Includes organized team competition between institutions.

Delimitations

This study was limited to four year institutions that are AIAW members in Regions 6, 7, 8, and 9 (Appendix A). This study did not include associate or affiliate members.

Limitations

The following are limitations of this study as a result of the research design:

Regions 1A, 1B, 2, 3, 4, and 5 (Appendix A) of the AIAW are not included.

Any study that deals with budgeting procedures of a number of different institutions is limited by the fact that the entire budgeting mechanism varies with each institution. Hence, there is a possibility of inaccurate information. A carefully worded, directive questionnaire was utilized to minimize this problem.

In the event of a reorganization of the women's athletic program in some institutions or for various reasons, there exists a possibility that some information will not be available, particularly from 1971-72 records. This may result in a smaller response than is desired for maximum accuracy.

Due to the time that will be required to complete it, some institutions may not see fit to return the questionnaire. This may result in a smaller response than is desired.

CHAPTER II

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

This chapter outlines the development of the questionnaire used in the study, the distribution of that questionnaire to subject colleges and universities, the compilation of data, hypotheses to be investigated, and a further analysis of the data.

Development of the Questionnaire

The questionnaire (Appendix B) was developed with a goal of obtaining desired information in the general categories of coaching, budgets and funding and student sport participation. The preliminary information was requested in order to ascertain enrollment statistics and regional affiliation for purposes of later breakdown and analysis of data. Many of the items on the questionnaire were obtained from Murphey and Vincent's study of funding in women's intercollegiate athletics in 1973 (13). Murphey and Vincent constructed the questionnaire used in that study from inquiries and discussion with administrators, athletic directors, officials of AIAW, coaches, teachers and particularly from inquiries of the University of Georgia Athletic Committee (13).

The additional items were constructed from discussion with administrators, coaches and teachers at the University of Montana. These items attempt to include specific items not found in Murphey and Vincent's tool.

Item one on the questionnaire indicates the total budget for women's intercollegiate athletics and provides for a breakdown by specific budget allocations. Murphey and Vincent (13) requested a breakdown by individual sports. By requesting specific allocations from the total budget, a more accurate representation of budget policy is received.

Item two indicates the total budget of the men's athletic program. This affords a comparison between the men's and women's programs in this area.

Item three indicates what would be considered an optimal budget necessary for the best possible intercollegiate program for women at the specific institution.

Item four indicates the source from which the budget is allocated. This affords determination of the most satisfactory and popular method of funding for the program.

Item five indicates the coaches' department affiliation. It also provides information as to number of coaches in each program.

Item six deals with the position of the director of athletics. It provides information as to sex of the director and department of affiliation. These items may give some insight into a particular philosophy of women's athletics in individual institutions.

Item seven indicates remuneration policy for the various sports. It depicts remuneration either with a specified salary or teaching load credit and also from what department these salaries are paid.

Item eight indicates athletic scholarships available for women student-athletes for all sports at an institution.

Item nine indicates student participation in the women's athletic program. It summarizes how many sports are available at an institution and how many participants there are in each sport.

Items 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 were all included in the Murphey and Vincent study (13). Items 1, 6, 8, and 9 were included after discussion with administrators, teachers, and coaches at the University of Montana. These items will obtain specific data not included in Murphey and Vincent's study.

Distribution of the Questionnaire

After the necessary items of the questionnaire were developed, a cover letter (Appendix C) was written to be included with the first mailing of the questionnaire. This cover letter explained the purpose of the study and the importance of a response from the particular institution. This cover letter and questionnaire were mailed with a stamped, self-addressed envelope to one-hundred twenty-four AIAW members in Regions 6, 7, 8, and 9 (Appendix A). These regions were chosen as they make up much of the western portion of the United States. It was felt that with a population made up of regions that were geographically close together the return of the questionnaire would be expedited. Also, comparisons could be made more accurately with geographically similar institutions included in the population.

These one-hundred twenty-four schools make up the entire population of four year AIAW member schools in Regions 6, 7, 8, and 9. The entire population was included rather than a random sampling in an attempt to obtain as accurate data as possible.

After allowing three weeks for a return of the questionnaire another questionnaire and a letter (Appendix D) stressing the importance of the institution's participation in the study and a stamped, self-addressed envelope was sent to those institutions which had not yet replied.

After allowing three more weeks for a return of the questionnaire a postcard (Appendix E) was sent to those institutions which had not yet responded, again requesting them to return the completed questionnaire or, if this was not possible, to indicate why they were unable to do so.

After three attempts at correspondence, fifty-five institutions responded for a 44.4% return rate. However, of these fifty-five, fifteen schools did not complete the questionnaire, leaving forty questionnaires that were satisfactory for inclusion in the study or 32.3% of those institutions that were included in the population.

Hypotheses

Upon receiving the completed questionnaires from the responding schools the data was arranged manually and recorded under two headings; one by region and one by size of institution based on total enrollment. This data was then arranged in tables in order to examine the following hypotheses:

1. That in collegiate institutions of districts 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in the number of sports offered.
2. That in collegiate institutions of districts 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in student participation in women's intercollegiate athletics.

3. That in collegiate institutions of districts 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in scholarship monies for women's intercollegiate athletics.

4. That in collegiate institutions of districts 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in coaching personnel in women's intercollegiate athletics.

5. That in collegiate institutions of districts 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in remuneration of coaches in women's intercollegiate athletics.

6. That in collegiate institutions of districts 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in budgets for women's intercollegiate athletics.

7. That in collegiate institutions of districts 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW in 1974-75 there was an equal number of male and female directors of women's intercollegiate athletics.

Analysis of Data

Hypotheses 1-7 have each been tested by compiling the data from each region and from each size of institution category and comparing the results of 1971-72 standards to 1974-75 standards.

The hypotheses dealing with non-budget categories, that is, hypotheses 1, 2, and 4 have been analyzed in terms of percentage increases or decreases from the 1971-72 time period to the 1974-75 time period. These percentage increases and decreases are then presented and conclusions drawn on this basis.

The hypotheses dealing with budget categories, 5 and 6, have also been analyzed in terms of percentage increases or decreases from the 1971-72 time period to the 1974-75 time period. However, since these deal with monetary values over a period of years it was necessary to include constant dollar values for purposes of accurate comparisons from one year to another. The gross national product implicit price deflator for state and local government purchases of goods and services was the device utilized for this purpose (17). This price deflator makes it possible to compare budget items and expenditures on a constant basis from year to year and eliminates the effect of inflationary trends since 1971. The deflator for state and local government purchases of goods and services was used, as this device reflects a more accurate representation of money allocations of a college or university budget than would the deflator for general consumer goods. The price deflator for 1971 is 174.2 and for 1974 is 215.0.

To arrive at real or constant dollar amount in 1958 dollars, the following formula is utilized:

$$\text{current dollar amount} \div \text{deflator} = \text{constant dollar value (1958 dollars)}$$

By using this technique, the budget items for each time period are computed in terms of 1958 dollars so that a true representation is seen in budget fluctuations rather than an inflationary one. A hypothetical example of this technique is:

The budget for the 1971-72 school year is \$5,000. The budget for the 1974-75 school year is \$10,000. The first step consists of calculating these values in terms of 1958 "real dollars." The following calculations are utilized for this:

current dollar amount		deflator		real or constant dollar value in 1958 dollars
\$ 5,000	÷	174.2	=	\$2,870
\$10,000	÷	215.0	=	\$4,651

Thus, the real dollar value for \$5,000 is \$2,870 and for \$10,000 it is \$4,651. These figures are inserted in the table below and the percentage increase from 1971-72 to 1974-75 is determined.

1971-72 Budget	1974-75 Budget	Percentage Increase
\$2,870	\$4,651	62%

From these calculations, a 62% increase in real dollar values is seen from 1971-72 to 1974-75.

It must be stated that only the conclusions regarding percentage increases or decreases are presented in 1958 real dollar terms. That is, all money values in the specific tables are presented in current dollar amounts with the exception of Tables VIII(c), X(c), XI(c), and XII(c). These tables indicate real dollar comparisons between the 1971-72 expenditures and the 1974-75 expenditures hence must be regarded in real or 1958 dollar values.

Hypotheses 3, though it also deals with a budget item, financial aid, will not be dealt with in the same manner. Since there were no allocations in any budgets for this item in 1971-72 any allocations in 1974-75 will be an increase of that specified dollar amount.

Hypotheses 7 deals only with the 1974-75 school year. Data is presented on this basis and comparisons made between the number of male and female directors.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS OF DATA AND RESULTS

The purpose of this research was to compare funding and personnel in women's intercollegiate athletics during the school years of 1971-72 and 1974-75. This chapter presents an analysis and a discussion of the data and results by hypotheses.

Table I shows a preliminary breakdown of the college enrollment both by AIAW region and by size of institution; it also indicates the responses received. Region 6 had the greatest response with 45% of the total return and Region 9 had the least with 15%. Schools with 100-2,499 enrollment had the most responses in size of institution category with 38% and schools with enrollments of 2,500-4,999 and 10,000-19,999 had the least response with 10% of the total.

Hypothesis One: That in collegiate institutions of districts 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in the number of sports offered.

Table II(a) shows an increase of .6 sports offered from 1971-72 to 1974-75. Region 9 was the only region to decrease the number of sports offered. Region 8 increased the most with 1.22 more sports offered in 1974-75 than in 1971-72.

Table II(b) shows the greatest increase in number of sports offered came in schools of 2,500-4,999 enrollment with an increase of

TABLE I

TOTAL COLLEGE ENROLLMENT AND RESPONSES RECEIVED

College Enrollment	Region 6		Region 7		Region 8		Region 9		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Over 20,000	4	.23	3	.43	1	.11	0	.00	8	.20
10,000-19,999	1	.06	0	.00	2	.22	1	.17	4	.10
5,000-9,999	2	.11	3	.43	1	.11	3	.50	9	.22
2,500-4,999	2	.11	0	.00	1	.11	1	.17	4	.10
100-2,499	9	.50	1	.14	4	.45	1	.17	15	.38
Total	18	.45	7	.18	9	.23	6	.15	40	1.00

N = number of institutions reporting in specified region having X enrollment

% = percent of institutions reporting in specified regions having X enrollment

TABLE II(a)

MEAN NUMBER OF SPORTS PER SCHOOL BY AIAW REGION

	Region 6		Region 7		Region 8		Region 9		Total	
	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75
Number of Sports per School	5.1	6.1	7.0	7.1	5.0	6.2	8.0	7.7	5.9	6.5

TABLE II(b)

MEAN NUMBER OF SPORTS PER SCHOOL BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION AND BY YEAR

Enrollment	100-2,499		2,500-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000-19,999		20,000 +		Total	
Year	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75
Number of Sports per School	4.5	5.0	4.8	6.3	6.6	6.1	7.3	7.5	8.1	9.4	5.9	6.5

1.5 sports from 1971-72 to 1974-75. Over 20,000 enrollment schools saw a similar increase of 1.3 sports while schools of 10,000-19,999 saw an increase of only .2 sports.

Table II(c) shows a 10% increase in mean number of sports offered per school for the specific time period.

This data indicates that there has been a percentage increase in the number of sports offered in these collegiate institutions.

Hypothesis Two: That in collegiate institutions of districts 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in student participation in women's intercollegiate athletics.

Table III(a) shows an average increase of .9 participants per sport for all regions. Region 9 shows the greatest increase with 1.9 more participants per sport in 1974-75 than in 1971-72. Region 7 decreases .8 participants for the time period. "Other" in these tables includes such sports as archery, fencing, and crew.

Table III(b) indicates no relationship between size of institution and number of participants per sport. In 1971-72 institutions with enrollment of 10,000-19,999 had the fewest number of participants per sport and schools with 20,000+ enrollment had the greatest number. However, in 1974-75 the 10,000-19,999 enrollment institutions had the greatest number of participants and schools with 100-2,499 had the least.

Table III(c) indicates that the average number of participants in all sports increased 6% from 1971-72 to 1974-75. Badminton increased the most with a 110% increase. There were increases in nine sports, decreases in three sports and two sports remained the same. There is

TABLE II(c)

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEAN NUMBER OF SPORTS

PER SCHOOL FROM 1971-72 to 1974-75

	1971-72	1974-75	Percentage Increase
Number of Sports per School	5.9	6.5	10%

TABLE III(a)

MEAN NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS PER SPORT PER SCHOOL BY AIAW REGION

	Region 6				Region 7				Region 8				Region 9				Total			
	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N
Basketball	17.5	11	17.8	16	14.5	6	14.1	7	16.0	7	16.9	9	15.3	4	18.7	6	16.1	28	17.0	38
Volleyball	19.7	12	17.9	17	14.6	5	13.4	7	17.6	7	19.9	9	14.5	4	18.3	6	17.5	28	17.6	39
Tennis	12.2	10	12.6	11	13.3	7	15.8	6	12.3	6	14.1	8	8.0	4	12.5	6	11.6	27	13.5	31
Track & Field	15.3	10	18.1	15	10.0	3	15.3	3	8.0	2	11.5	4	10.8	4	16.0	5	13.1	19	16.4	27
Field Hockey	16.9	8	19.7	6	28.3	4	20.7	3	13.0	2	-	-	15.0	4	19.0	5	18.6	18	19.8	14
Swimming & Diving	17.7	8	16.6	8	16.7	3	18.5	4	10.3	3	17.8	9	8.0	2	12.3	3	14.1	16	13.0	24
Gymnastics	14.4	6	13.0	8	10.5	4	11.5	6	12.0	3	14.0	4	11.0	2	11.6	5	12.5	15	12.5	23
Cross Country	4.5	2	6.5	4	-	-	6.0	1	-	-	8.0	1	-	-	2.0	1	4.5	2	6.0	7
Softball	22.2	5	20.3	12	17.6	5	17.3	6	15.3	5	17.5	4	20.7	3	21.7	3	18.9	18	19.4	25
Bowling	8.5	2	10.0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	2	8.0	1	9.8	4	9.0	2
Skiing	-	-	-	-	15.0	1	8.5	1	10.0	1	10.0	2	6.0	1	10.0	1	10.3	3	8.3	4
Golf	5.6	6	8.3	6	4.7	3	9.0	3	-	-	5.3	3	8.0	1	10.0	1	5.8	10	7.9	13
Badminton	6.0	1	10.0	1	6.0	1	5.0	1	-	-	16.6	3	-	-	-	-	6.0	2	12.6	5
Other	-	-	-	-	6.0	1	5.0	1	7.0	1	10.3	3	-	-	-	-	6.5	2	9.0	4
Total	13.4	81	14.2	105	13.1	43	12.3	49	12.1	37	13.2	59	11.7	31	13.6	43	14.2	192	15.1	256

N = number of schools reporting

TABLE III(b)

MEAN NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS PER SPORT PER SCHOOL BY SIZE OF INSTITUTIONS

	100-2,499				2,500-4,999				5,000-9,999				10,000-19,999				20,000 +				Total			
	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N
Basketball	14.7	11	16.2	13	17.0	3	17.0	4	15.1	8	15.7	9	12.0	1	21.8	4	21.0	5	17.6	8	16.1	28	17.0	38
Volleyball	16.4	10	18.1	14	14.8	4	17.5	4	14.8	8	15.4	9	16.0	1	21.0	4	26.6	5	17.5	8	17.5	28	17.6	39
Tennis	10.0	9	11.9	10	11.7	3	13.0	3	8.5	8	11.5	7	9.0	1	18.3	3	18.3	6	15.9	8	11.6	27	13.5	31
Track & Field	13.5	7	14.0	8	10.0	2	18.0	3	9.7	6	17.2	6	-	-	14.3	3	18.5	4	18.6	7	13.1	19	16.4	27
Field Hockey	17.3	7	17.0	5	18.0	1	18.0	1	16.8	5	21.7	3	-	-	25.0	1	22.2	5	21.0	4	18.6	18	19.8	14
Swimming & Diving	7.2	5	10.7	7	13.7	3	12.0	3	18.5	2	21.7	3	18.0	1	20.7	3	18.6	5	21.9	8	14.1	16	13.0	24
Gymnastics	10.0	2	9.3	3	7.0	1	8.0	1	11.5	6	10.5	8	7.0	1	13.0	4	16.8	5	16.4	7	12.5	15	12.5	23
Cross Country	4.0	1	2.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	1	7.4	5	4.5	2	6.0	7
Softball	15.8	4	17.7	6	28.0	1	23.0	2	20.7	7	21.2	6	12.0	1	25.0	3	18.4	5	16.3	8	18.9	18	19.4	25
Bowling	-	-	-	-	10.0	1	-	-	12.0	1	8.0	1	-	-	-	-	8.5	2	10.0	1	9.8	4	9.0	2
Skiing	15.0	1	9.0	1	6.0	1	6.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	1	10.3	3	8.3	4
Golf	3.3	3	8.0	1	-	-	8.0	1	7.0	2	8.0	1	-	-	7.0	2	6.8	5	8.1	8	5.8	10	7.9	13
Badminton	6.0	1	11.0	2	-	-	16.0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	1	6.0	1	5.0	1	6.0	2	12.6	5
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	1	-	-	-	-	7.0	1	8.0	2	6.0	1	5.0	1	6.5	2	9.0	4
Total	12.9	61	14.3	72	13.8	20	15.4	25	13.6	54	15.4	54	11.6	7	17.8	30	17.4	50	15.6	75	14.2	192	15.1	256

N = number of schools reporting

TABLE III(c)

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF MEAN NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS PER SPORT

	1971-72	1974-75	Percentage Increase/Decrease
Basketball	16.1	17.0	6%
Volleyball	17.5	17.6	-
Tennis	11.6	13.5	16%
Track & Field	13.1	16.4	25%
Field Hockey	18.6	19.8	6%
Swimming & Diving	14.1	13.0	-8%
Gymnastics	12.5	12.5	-
Cross Country	4.5	6.0	33%
Softball	18.9	19.4	3%
Bowling	9.8	9.0	-8%
Skiing	10.3	8.3	-25%
Golf	5.8	7.9	36%
Badminton	6.0	12.6	110%
Other	6.5	9.0	38%
Total	14.2	15.1	6%

an increase in total number of participants of 1,138 or 42%. This is accounted for more by the increased number of sports offered than by a greater number of participants per sport.

This data indicates there has been a percentage increase in student participation in women's intercollegiate athletics. This increase was most dramatic in total student participation rather than average participants per sport. This is accounted for by the fact that more schools offered more sports in 1974-75 than in 1971-72.

Hypothesis Three: That in collegiate institutions of districts 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in scholarship monies for women's intercollegiate athletics.

As can be seen from Table IV(a), there was no financial aid available for women athletes in 1971-72. In 1974-75, nine schools offered some sort of financial aid for women athletes. Only one full scholarship was available in each region with Region 9 having the least financial aid available.

Table IV(b) indicates that those scholarships that are available are not restricted to any one size of institution but rather, are distributed throughout except in the 2,500-4,999 enrollment institutions which offer no scholarships.

This data indicates that there has been an increase in scholarship monies available for women's intercollegiate athletics. It has increased from zero dollars in 1971-72 to the point where nine institutions now offer some type of financial aid to their women athletes.

TABLE IV(a)

MEAN FINANCIAL AID PER SCHOOL BY ALAW REGION

Financial Aid	Region 6				Region 7				Region 8				Region 9				Total			
	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N
Full Scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Fee Waiver Plus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Fee Waiver Only	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	12.5	4
Other	-	-	27 ^a	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 ^c	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.7	3
Other	-	-	8 ^b	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

N = number of schools reporting

^a full tuition plus partial room and board for one quarter.^b room payment only. Equals \$400 per award.^c value of these awards was unspecified.

TABLE IV(b)

MEAN FINANCIAL AID PER SCHOOL BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

Financial Aid	100-2,499				2,500-4,999				5,000-9,999				10,000-19,999				20,000 +				Total			
	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N	71-72	N	74-75	N
Full Scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fee Waiver Plus	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Fee Waiver Only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	12.5	4
Other	-	-	8 ^b	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 ^a	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 ^c	1	-	0	23.7	3

N = number of schools reporting

^a full tuition plus partial room and board for one quarter.^b room payment only. Equals \$400 per award.^c value of these awards was unspecified.

Hypothesis Four: That in collegiate institutions of districts 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in personnel in women's intercollegiate athletics.

Table V(a) indicates the women's physical education faculty was the most prevalent department of affiliation for coaches in each region and in each year. There were no coaches from the men's athletic department coaching in the women's program either year. However, there were a small number of men from the physical education faculty each year who coached in the women's program. There was a decline in total number of coaches from the women's physical education faculty from 1971-72 to 1974-75 but this was compensated for by the increase in coaches from the women's athletic department. The total number of coaches has increased considerably, particularly in the assistant coach category. "Other" in these tables includes such categories as intramural department and recreation department.

Table V(b) indicates the women's physical education department also supplied the greatest number of coaches for each size institution during both years except in the 20,000+ enrollment institutions in 1974-75 where the women's athletic department supplied more.

Table V(c) indicates that the women's athletic department shows the greatest increase in coaches during the specified time period, 900%, seemingly at the expense of the women's physical education faculty which shows a decrease of 26%. This can be attributed to the formation of women's athletic departments not in existence in 1971-72. There is a total increase of coaches of 51%, from 137 in 1971-72 to 207 in 1974-75. As seen in Table V(b), this increase comes from the

TABLE V(a)

COACHES DEPARTMENT AFFILIATION BY AIAW REGION

Coaches Department Affiliation	Region 6				Region 7				Region 8				Region 9				Total			
	71-72		74-75		71-72		74-75		71-72		74-75		71-72		74-75		71-72		74-75	
	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A
Women's Physical Education Faculty	38	-	34	5	22	-	19	-	21	-	18	1	27	-	15	-	108	-	86	6
Men's Physical Education Faculty	4	1	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	7	1	8	1
Women's Athletic Department	-	-	23	7	-	-	-	-	6	-	21	6	-	-	3	-	6	-	47	13
Men's Athletic Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate Students	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	--	1	-	1	7	1	-	3	3	4	3	9	14
Other	-	-	1	2	6	-	8	4	2	-	5	1	-	-	-	2	8	-	14	9
Total	43	3	65	19	29	1	30	4	31	-	46	15	30	-	23	5	133	4	164	43

H = Head Coach

A = Assistant Coach

TABLE V(b)

COACHES DEPARTMENT AFFILIATION BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

Coaches Department Affiliation	100-2,499				2,500-4,999				5,000-9,999				10,000-19,999				20,000 +				Total			
	71-72		74-75		71-72		74-75		71-72		74-75		71-72		74-75		71-72		74-75		71-72		74-75	
	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A
Women's Physical Education Faculty	38	-	36	3	7	-	3	-	24	-	22	2	20	-	12	-	19	-	13	1	108	-	86	6
Men's Physical Education Faculty	4	1	5	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	1	8	1
Women's Athletic Department	4	-	8	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	28	11	6	-	47	13
Men's Athletic Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate Students	-	2	-	4	1	-	1	-	3	-	6	5	-	-	2	5	-	1	-	-	4	3	9	14
Other	1	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	8	4	8	-	14	9
Total	47	3	51	12	13	-	11	-	28	-	32	7	20	-	20	8	25	1	50	16	133	4	164	43

H = Head Coach

A = Assistant Coach

TABLE V(c)

PERCENTAGE INCREASE/DECREASE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF COACHES IN WOMEN'S
INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS FROM VARIOUS DEPARTMENT AFFILIATIONS

	1972-72	1974-75	Percentage Increase/Decrease
Women's Physical Education Faculty	108	86	-26%
Men's Physical Education Faculty	8	9	13%
Women's Athletic Department	6	60	900%
Men's Athletic Department	-	-	-
Graduate Students	7	23	229%
Other	8	23	188%
Total	137	207	51%

addition of 39 assistant coaches and 31 head coaches. Thirty-one schools responded in this category in 1971-72 and thirty-five responded in 1974-75.

Table VI(a) shows that the women's physical education faculty was the most prevalent department of affiliation for Directors of Athletics in both time periods. However, it's numbers decreased from 1971-72 to 1974-75 with the difference being shifted to the women's athletic department and a combined athletic department. In each region the women's physical education department provided most of the directors followed by a combined physical education department. The men's physical education faculty did not provide any directors in any region.

Table VI(b) indicates much the same results as Table VI(a). Regardless of size, the women's physical education faculty provided the greatest percentage of directors followed by the combined physical education department. Thirty-seven institutions replied in this category for 1971-72 and thirty-eight replied for 1974-75.

This data indicates that there has been an increase in personnel in women's intercollegiate athletics. This increase has developed with the addition of thirty-nine assistant coaches and thirty-one head coaches. The number of Directors of Athletics has remained constant throughout the period.

Hypothesis Five: That in collegiate institutions of districts 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in remuneration of personnel in women's intercollegiate athletics.

Table VII(a) indicates little variation by region regarding the source of salary for personnel in women's intercollegiate athletics.

TABLE VI(a)

DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS DEPARTMENT OF AFFILIATION BY AIAW REGION

Director of Athletics Department Affiliation	Region 6		Region 7		Region 8		Region 9		Total	
	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75
Women's Physical Education Faculty	8	3	6	4	3	1	4	3	21	11
Men's Physical Education Faculty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's Athletic Department	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	6
Men's Athletic Department	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2
Combined Physical Education Department	5	6	-	-	2	2	1	2	8	10
Combined Athletic Department	2	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	6
Other	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	4	3

TABLE VI(b)

DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS DEPARTMENT OF AFFILIATION BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

Director of Athletics Department Affiliation	100-2,499		2,500-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000-19,999		20,000 +		Total	
	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75
Women's Physical Education Faculty	4	3	2	1	7	4	4	1	4	2	21	11
Men's Physical Education Faculty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's Athletic Department	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	6
Men's Athletic Department	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Combined Physical Education Department	4	5	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	2	8	10
Combined Athletic Department	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	6
Other	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	3

TABLE VII(a)

SOURCE OF SALARY FOR WOMEN'S ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL
IN 1974-75 BY AIAW REGION

Salary Source	Region 6		Region 7		Region 8		Region 9		Total	
	T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C
Men's Athletic Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's Athletic Department	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	10
Department of Physical Education	8	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	19	-
College Budget	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	1
Other	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1

T = when teaching load credit is received for coaching duties

C = when specific salary is received for coaching duties

TABLE VII(b)

SOURCE OF SALARY FOR WOMEN'S ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL
IN 1974-75 BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

Salary Source	100-2,499		2,500-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000-19,999		20,000+		Total	
	T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C
Men's Athletic Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's Athletic Department	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	10
Department of Physical Education	8	-	2	-	5	-	1	-	3	-	19	-
College Budget	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	6	1
Other	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1

T = when teaching load credit is received for coaching duties

C = when specific salary is received for coaching duties

The columns headed "T", indicate the number of schools which give teaching load credit for coaching. Hence this column represents the source of teaching salaries. The columns headed "C", indicate schools which pay salaries specifically for coaching from the indicated source. The most popular source of teaching salaries is the Department of Physical Education, while the most popular source of coaching salaries is the women's athletic department. "Other" in these tables includes such items as crew, and Assistant Director of Athletics.

Table VII(b) indicates much the same thing as Table VII(a). However, the larger the institution, the more the trend is to award salary rather than teaching load credit for coaching duties. This salary generally comes from the women's athletic department. The smaller the school, the more the trend is toward teaching load credit for coaching duties with teaching salaries coming from the women's physical education department and general college budget.

Table VIII(a) indicates mean remuneration per sport per school by region in the form of either salary or teaching load credit. There seems to be little difference by region in teaching load credit when it is offered, however, it does show an increase between 1971-72 and 1974-75 for those schools in all regions in which it was used as a form of remuneration. Salary paid also shows an increase from 1971-72 to 1974-75, particularly in region 6. Six schools indicated no remuneration in 1971-72 and four schools indicated the same for 1974-75. The average salary per sport in current dollar terms in 1971-72 was \$427.00 and for 1974-75 was \$2,598.00. In real dollar terms it was \$244.00 in 1971-72 and \$1,208.00 in 1974-75. The average teaching load credit per sport in 1971-72 was .19 and in 1974-75 it rose to .29.

TABLE VIII(a)

MEAN REMUNERATION OF WOMEN'S ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL PER
SPORT PER SCHOOL BY AIAW REGION

Sport	Region 6				Region 7				Region 8				Region 9				Total			
	71-72 SAL	74-75 TLC	71-72 SAL	74-75 TLC	71-72 SAL	74-75 TLC	71-72 SAL	74-75 TLC	71-72 SAL	74-75 TLC	71-72 SAL	74-75 TLC	71-72 SAL	74-75 TLC	71-72 SAL	74-75 TLC	71-72 SAL	74-75 TLC	71-72 SAL	74-75 TLC
Basketball	-	.28	3775	.40	250	.08	1000	.21	400	.18	1838	.31	-	.14	832	.22	325	.21	2576	.32
Volleyball	-	.22	2954	.39	-	.08	1000	.21	400	.18	1838	.31	-	.12	825	.19	400	.18	2165	.31
Tennis	-	.19	1500	.27	250	.08	1400	.21	-	.20	1537	.29	-	.21	825	.25	250	.19	1352	.26
Track & Field	-	.25	2316	.27	250	-	1150	.25	-	.17	1500	.19	-	.41	1238	.21	250	.21	1788	.26
Field Hockey	-	.26	1450	.29	250	.08	1000	-	-	.10	-	-	-	.15	832	.25	250	.19	1183	.27
Swimming & Diving	-	.24	4141	.34	250	-	1950	-	-	.15	1537	.29	-	.04	1238	-	488	.20	2601	.32
Gymnastics	1170	.15	3351	.22	250	-	3600	.25	-	.21	4008	.38	-	.21	1538	.27	710	.19	2400	.27
Cross Country	-	.16	2262	.11	-	-	700	-	-	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.15	1481	.17
Softball	-	.27	2454	.34	250	.08	400	.17	-	.10	1537	.17	-	.15	825	.25	250	.19	1534	.30
Bowling	-	.06	-	.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.04	-	.17	-	.05	-	.12
Skiing	-	-	-	-	500	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	1000	-
Golf	600	.11	2196	.13	-	-	1550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	832	-	600	.11	1665	.13
Badminton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	.23	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	.23
Director of Athletics	-	.26	6477	.42	-	-	9600	.25	-	.25	7800	.31	-	-	7820	.31	-	.25	7442	.35
Other	-	-	6750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.04	-	-	-	.04	6750	-
Total	885	.22	3384	.31	281	.08	2141	.22	400	.18	2297	.29	-	.18	1681	.24	427	.19	2598	.29

SAL = Salary; dollars paid specifically for coaching

TLC = Teaching load credit; percent teaching load credit given for specific sport

Table VIII(b) shows an increase in both teaching load credit and salaries paid from 1971-72 to 1974-75 regardless of size of institution. Salaries paid are highest in 1974-75 in the 20,000+ enrollment schools and teaching load credit is greatest in the 10,000-19,999 and 100-2,499 enrollment schools.

Table VIII(c) indicates that salaries for the various sports increased an average of 395% in real dollar terms while teaching load credit increased an average of 53% from 1971-72 to 1974-75. Thirty-six schools replied in this category for 1971-72 and thirty-seven replied for 1974-75.

This data indicates that there has been a percentage increase in remuneration of personnel in women's intercollegiate athletics during the specified time period. This increase appears in both salary and teaching load credit remuneration. Also, those schools paying a salary for coaching obtained funds primarily from the women's athletic department, while those schools remunerating by teaching load credit paid teaching salaries primarily from the Department of Physical Education.

Hypothesis Six: That in collegiate institutions of districts 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in budgets for women's intercollegiate athletics.

Table IX(a) indicates the source from which funds were obtained for the women's athletic program. The total column indicates that in 1971-72 the Student Athletic Fee was the most prominent source of funding with 18 schools obtaining an average of 91% of their budget from this source. However, this source dropped to 15 schools and 86%

TABLE VIII(b)

MEAN REMUNERATION OF WOMEN'S ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL PER
SPORT PER SCHOOL BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

Sport	100-2,499				2,500-4,999				5,000-9,999				10,000-19,999				20,000 +				Total			
	71-72		74-75		71-72		74-75		71-72		74-75		71-72		74-75		71-72		74-75		71-72		74-75	
	SAL	TLC	SAL	TLC	SAL	TLC	SAL	TLC	SAL	TLC	SAL	TLC	SAL	TLC	SAL	TLC	SAL	TLC	SAL	TLC	SAL	TLC	SAL	TLC
Basketball	400	.32	625	.35	-	.17	-	.59	-	.16	3226	.26	-	.15	1566	.38	250	.14	4333	.18	325	.21	2576	.32
Volleyball	400	.28	475	.33	-	.17	-	.59	-	.16	3226	.24	-	.15	2413	.38	-	.13	2772	.18	400	.18	2165	.31
Tennis	-	.23	-	.25	-	-	-	.50	-	.18	1537	.24	-	.21	825	.38	250	.12	1467	.16	250	.19	1352	.26
Track & Field	-	.28	500	.27	-	-	-	.50	-	.19	-	.22	-	.04	2246	-	250	.12	1766	.18	250	.21	1788	.25
Field Hockey	-	.38	-	.29	-	-	-	-	-	.14	-	.25	-	.04	832	-	250	.15	1300	-	250	.19	1183	.27
Swimming & Diving	-	.28	-	.30	-	.17	-	.75	-	.25	1537	.25	-	.11	1238	.38	488	.13	3411	.18	488	.20	2601	.32
Gymnastics	-	.25	525	.25	-	-	-	-	-	.24	4008	.26	-	.11	2319	.38	710	.17	3167	.18	710	.19	2400	.27
Cross Country	-	.18	-	.18	-	-	-	-	-	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.12	1481	.16	-	.15	1481	.17
Softball	-	.28	-	.33	-	.17	-	.50	-	.18	1537	.22	-	.04	825	.25	250	.17	1769	.16	250	.19	1534	.30
Bowling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.17	-	.04	-	-	-	.06	-	.06	-	.05	-	.12
Skiing	500	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	1000	-
Golf	-	.10	-	.10	-	-	-	.12	-	-	832	-	-	-	-	-	600	.12	1873	.16	600	.11	1665	.13
Badminton	-	-	-	.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	.25	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	.23
Director of Athletics	-	.38	-	.26	-	.17	-	1.00	-	.25	7800	.36	-	.25	9210	.29	-	.21	6143	.29	-	.25	7442	.35
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.04	-	-	-	-	6750	-	-	.04	6750	-
Total	433	.28	594	.29	-	.17	-	.57	-	.18	2963	.26	-	.13	2765	.35	425	.14	2892	.18	427	.19	2598	.29

SAL = Salary; dollars paid specifically for coaching

TLC = Teaching load credit; percent teaching load credit given for specific sport

TABLE VIII(c)

PERCENTAGE INCREASE/DECREASE IN MEAN REMUNERATION OF WOMEN'S ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL PER SPORT
IN REAL DOLLAR TERMS (1958 DOLLARS) AND TEACHING LOAD CREDIT

	1971-72		1974-75		Percentage Increase/Decrease	
	Salary	TLC	Salary	TLC	Salary	TLC
Basketball	\$187	.21	\$1198	.32	541%	52%
Volleyball	230	.18	1007	.31	338	72
Tennis	144	.19	629	.26	337	37
Track & Field	144	.21	832	.25	478	19
Field Hockey	144	.19	550	.27	282	42
Swimming & Diving	280	.20	1210	.32	332	60
Gymnastics	408	.19	1116	.27	174	42
Cross Country	-	.15	689	.17	-	13
Softball	144	.19	713	.30	395	58
Bowling	-	.05	-	.12	-	140
Skiing	287	-	465	-	62	-
Golf	344	.25	774	-	125	18
Badminton	-	.25	-	.23	-	-9
Director of Athletics	-	.25	3461	.35	-	40
Other	-	.04	3140	-	-	-
Total	244	.19	1208	.29	395	53

TABLE IX(a)

BUDGET SOURCE BY AIAW REGIONS

Budget Source	Region 6				Region 7				Region 8				Region 9				Total			
	71 - N	72 %	74 - N	75 %	71 - N	72 %	74 - N	75 %	71 - N	72 %	74 - N	75 %	71 - N	72 %	74 - N	75 %	71 - N	72 %	74 - N	75 %
Student Athletic Fee	5	.95	5	.81	6	.92	5	.82	3	1.00	3	.98	4	.78	2	.88	18	.91	15	.86
Men's Athletic Department Budget	1	.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.50	1	.50	1	.05	2	.58	3	.35	3	.55
Women's Athletic Department Budget	2	1.00	5	1.00	-	-	-	-	2	.75	2	.75	-	-	-	-	4	.88	7	.93
Physical Education Department Budget	4	.65	1	.27	-	-	1	.85	-	-	1	.08	2	.23	2	.08	6	.51	5	.27
General College Budget	4	.82	9	.81	1	.50	1	1.00	2	1.00	2	1.00	2	1.00	6	.50	9	.87	18	.74
Fund-Raising Campaigns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.20	-	-	2	.20	-	-

N = number of institutions that receive at least a part of their budgets from indicated source.

% = mean percentage of budget from specific source for those institutions which receive at least part of their budget from that source.

in 1974-75 and the general college budget became the most prominent source with 18 schools obtaining an average of 74% of their budget from it. There is little dependence on fund raising activities as a source of budgeting in 1971-72 and in 1974-75 it was eliminated completely.

Table IX(b) indicates the Student Athletic Fee and General College Budget seem to be the most prevalent sources for funding in each size of institution.

Table X(a) shows mean enrollment per school and various budget breakdowns. Region 8 shows the greatest increase in all three budget breakdowns; average budget per school shows an increase of \$31,065; average budget per student shows an increase of \$4.09 and average budget per woman student shows an increase of \$9.15. Region 6 shows the smallest average budget per school.

Table X(b) indicates that the increase in average budget per school corresponds to the size of the institution with those 20,000+ increasing \$63,624 and those 100-2,499 increasing \$3,528. However, in the average budget per student category, the 100-2,499 enrollment schools have the greatest increase from 1971-72 to 1974-75 with \$2.53 and the 20,000+ enrollment schools are second. The lowest group in this category is the 2,500-4,999 enrollment schools with a \$1.60 increase.

In the average budget per woman student category, the 20,000+ enrollment schools again have the greatest increase from 1971-72 to 1974-75 with \$5.70, followed by the 5,000-9,999 enrollment schools which were ranked fourth in budget per student category with a \$5.28 increase. The least increase again belongs to the 2,500-4,999 enrollment schools with a \$3.30 increase.

TABLE IX(b)

BUDGET SOURCE BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

Budget Source	100-2,499				2,500-4,999				5,000-9,999				10,000-19,999				20,000 +				Total			
	71 - 72 N %	74 - 75 N %	71 - 72 N %	74 - 75 N %	71 - 72 N %	74 - 75 N %	71 - 72 N %	74 - 75 N %	71 - 72 N %	74 - 75 N %	71 - 72 N %	74 - 75 N %	71 - 72 N %	74 - 75 N %	71 - 72 N %	74 - 75 N %	71 - 72 N %	74 - 75 N %	71 - 72 N %	74 - 75 N %	71 - 72 N %	74 - 75 N %	71 - 72 N %	74 - 75 N %
Student Athletic Fee	4 .95	4 .64	1 1.00	1 1.00	6 .73	4 .90	3 .87	3 .89	4 1.00	3 1.00	18 .91	15 .86												
Men's Athletic Department Budget	2 .50	1 .50	- -	- -	- -	2 .58	1 .05	- -	- -	- -	3 .35	3 .55												
Women's Athletic Department Budget	2 .75	3 .83	- -	2 1.00	1 1.00	1 1.00	- -	- -	1 1.00	1 1.00	4 .88	7 .93												
Physical Education Department Budget	1 .50	1 .90	2 1.00	- -	2 .15	2 .15	1 .25	2 .07	- -	- -	6 .51	5 .27												
General College Budget	6 .88	8 .82	- -	- -	3 .83	5 .59	- -	2 .55	- -	3 1.00	9 .86	18 .74												
Fund-Raising Campaigns	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 .30	- -	1 .10	- -	- -	- -	2 .20	- -												

N = number of institutions that receive at least a part of their budget from indicated source.

% = mean percentage of budget from specific source for those institutions which receive at least part of their budget from that source.

TABLE X(a)

MEAN ENROLLMENT AND BUDGETS PER SCHOOL BY AIAW REGIONS

Variable	Region 6		Region 7		Region 8		Region 9		Total	
	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75
Enrollment Per School	9,213	8,955	12,442	14,461	7,832	7,653	6,708	7,270	9,042	9,377
Women Enrolled Per School	3,834	3,715	5,627	6,300	3,308	3,381	2,856	3,195	3,977	4,012
Budget Per School	\$3,775	\$21,948	\$3,250	\$27,857	\$7,025	\$38,090	\$5,050	\$29,877	\$4,645	\$27,646
Budget Per Student	\$.41	\$ 2.45	\$.26	\$ 1.93	\$.89	\$ 4.98	\$.75	\$ 4.11	\$.51	\$ 2.95
Budget Per Woman Student	\$.98	\$ 5.91	\$.58	\$ 4.42	\$2.12	\$11.27	\$1.77	\$ 9.35	\$1.17	\$ 6.89

TABLE X(b)

MEAN ENROLLMENT AND BUDGETS PER SCHOOL BY SIZE OR ENROLLMENT

Variable	100-2,499		2,500-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000-19,999		20,000 +		Total	
	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75
Enrollment Per School	1,785	1,504	4,363	4,084	7,003	7,503	14,312	13,885	24,650	26,639	9,042	9,377
Women Enrolled Per School	869	736	2,117	1,985	3,246	2,956	6,621	6,749	10,237	10,985	3,977	4,012
Budget Per School	\$1,700	\$5,228	\$2,400	\$8,800	\$4,452	\$19,659	\$5,856	\$38,733	\$ 9,377	\$72,701	\$4,645	\$27,646
Budget Per Student	\$.95	\$3.48	\$.55	\$2.15	\$.64	\$ 2.62	\$.41	\$ 2.79	\$.38	\$ 2.73	\$.51	\$ 2.95
Budget Per Woman Student	\$1.96	\$7.10	\$1.13	\$4.43	\$1.37	\$ 6.65	\$.88	\$ 5.74	\$.92	\$ 6.62	\$1.17	\$ 6.89

Table X(c) shows in real dollar terms the actual increase in the average budget categories without the effects of inflationary trends. Using the total column from Table X(a) and Table X(b) to obtain the average budget categories for 1971-72 and 1974-75 of all the schools responding it was possible to determine the percentage increase of the three categories. There has been a substantial percentage increase in real dollar terms in these three budget categories. These figures are derived from twenty-nine schools which responded to the 1971-72 categories and thirty-three schools which responded to the 1974-75 categories.

Table XI(a) breaks down the total budget of the reporting schools into specific budget items. Expenditures have increased markedly in each region. Also, in the total column, most of the categories increase markedly both in number of schools allocating for a specific item and in the amount allocated. "Other" in this table refers to such things as entrance fees, membership fees, and clerical supplies.

Table XI(b) shows that expenditures have increased markedly in each area regardless of size of institution with the 20,000+ enrollment institutions gaining most in this respect. Also, the number of schools providing allocations in the specific item area has increase in each size category with the greatest increase in the 100-2,499 enrollment institutions.

Table XI(c) shows in real dollar terms the actual increase in mean expenditures per budget item eliminating the effect of inflation. Using the total column from Table XI(a) and Table XI(b), it was possible to arrive at these percentages. All categories have increased

TABLE X(c)

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEAN BUDGET CATEGORIES IN
REAL DOLLAR VALUES (1958 DOLLARS)

	1971-72	1974-75	Percentage Increase
Budget Per School	\$2,666	\$12,859	382%
Budget Per Student	\$ 0.29	\$ 1.37	372%
Budget Per Woman Student	\$ 0.67	\$ 3.20	378%

TABLE XI(a)

MEAN EXPENDITURE PER BUDGET ITEM PER SCHOOL BY AIAW REGION

Budget Item	Region 6		Region 7		Region 8		Region 9		Total	
	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75
Director of Athletics Salary	\$ -	\$8,075	\$ -	\$9,600	\$13,000	\$13,500	\$ -	\$8,910	\$13,000	\$10,081
Coaches Salary										
1) Charged to Physical Ed.	4,184	2,375	-	-	-	2,000	3,000	21,851	3,395	8,742
Coaches Salary										
2) Charged to Athletics	-	16,150	1,250	7,950	650	8,950	-	20,000	950	12,781
Facilities:										
Practice & Game	-	3,195	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	2,347
Equipment and Supplies	1,000	1,823	683	3,267	570	2,314	100	3,246	714	2,370
Game Uniforms	1,050	1,682	680	1,490	200	1,792	-	2,050	656	1,703
Travel Expense	3,154	7,650	1,430	6,440	6,464	16,673	3,467	16,519	3,431	10,993
Officials Fees	419	1,140	238	882	702	1,158	300	1,325	451	1,104
Insurance	800	1,374	-	592	100	1,197	-	300	450	1,041
Athletic Scholarships	-	10,575	-	-	-	14,425	-	1,525	-	7,797
Other	10	5,290	100	2,200	955	15,130	100	3,550	424	7,102
Total	3,775	21,948	3,250	27,857	7,015	38,090	5,050	29,877	4,645	27,646

TABLE XI(b)

MEAN EXPENDITURE PER BUDGET ITEM PER SCHOOL BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

Budget Item	100-2,499		2,500-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000-19,999		20,000 +		Total	
	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75
Director of Athletics Salary	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$8,500	\$ -	\$9,210	\$13,000	\$11,700	\$13,000	\$10,081
Coaches Salary 1) Charged to Physical Ed.	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	5,000	7,950	4,184	2,375	3,395	8,742
Coaches Salary 2) Charged to Athletics	650	1,600	-	-	-	20,000	-	13,400	1,250	21,350	950	12,781
Facilities: Practice & Game	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	4,169	-	2,347
Equipment and Supplies	487	1,956	-	-	545	2,275	1,500	3,260	776	4,450	714	2,370
Game Uniforms	133	820	-	-	825	1,175	200	1,900	2,000	4,111	656	1,703
Travel Expense	1,613	2,851	-	-	3,179	9,645	4,785	14,867	4,481	26,435	3,431	10,993
Officials Fees	250	628	-	-	357	894	330	988	1,151	2,444	451	1 104
Insurance	-	1,500	-	-	-	609	100	800	800	1,482	450	1.041
Athletic Scholarships	-	850	-	-	-	6,057	-	1,500	-	28,000	-	7,797
Other	-	80	-	-	70	3,010	110	1,996	1,800	25,950	424	7,102
Total	1,700	5,228	2,400	8,800	4,452	19,659	5,856	38,733	9,377	72,701	4,645	27,646

TABLE XI(c)

PERCENTAGE INCREASE/DECREASE IN MEAN EXPENDITURE PER BUDGET ITEM
IN REAL DOLLAR VALUES (1958 DOLLARS)

Budget Item	1971-72	1974-75	Percentage Increase/Decrease
Director of Athletics Salary	\$7,463	\$4,689	-59%
Coaches Salary 1) Charged to Physical Education	1,949	4,066	109
Coaches Salary 2) Charged to Athletics	545	5,945	991
Facilities: Practice & Game	-	1,092	-
Equipment and Supplies	410	1,102	169
Game Uniforms	378	792	110
Travel Expense	1,970	5,113	160
Officials Fees	259	513	98
Insurance	258	484	88
Athletic Scholarships	-	3,627	-
Other	243	3,303	1,259
Total	2,666	12,859	382

substantially except for the Director of Athletics salary. This can be accounted for by the fact that in 1971-72 there was only one institution that utilized this category and awarded a high salary. In 1974-75, seven institutions utilized this category and the average salary decreased.

Table XII(a) indicates the actual budget per school in each region is well below the optimal budget and also considerably below the men's budget. These will be further analyzed in Table XII(c).

Table XII(b) indicates that the larger the school, the larger the total budget.

Table XII(c) shows in real dollar terms the increases in these various budgets and enables a comparison between the actual women's budget and the men's athletic budget. A comparison may also be made between the actual women's budget and what would be considered an optimal budget. The women's total budget per school has increased an average of \$10,193 in real dollars and 382%. The men's budget has increased an average of \$23,519 in real dollars yet this is only an increase of about 8%. Thus, the women's total budget is increasing at a faster percentage rate but not at a faster dollar rate than the men's. In order for the women's budget to reach the optimal level, it must increase an average of \$26,372 real dollars per school or 205%.

This data indicates there has been a percentage increase in women's athletic budgets. This increase applies to all size institutions and all regions.

Hypothesis Seven: That in collegiate institutions of districts 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW in 1974-75 there was an equal number of male and female directors of women's intercollegiate athletics.

TABLE XII(a)

MEAN TOTAL BUDGETS PER SCHOOL BY AIAW REGION

Total Budgets	Region 6		Region 7		Region 8		Region 9		Total	
	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75
Total Budgets, Women's Intercollegiate Athletics	\$ 3,775	\$ 21,948	\$ 3,250	\$ 27,857	\$ 7,025	\$ 38,090	\$ 5,050	\$ 29,877	\$ 4,645	\$ 27,646
Total Budget, Men's Intercollegiate Athletics	\$443,600	\$621,223	\$2,000,000	\$1,425,000	\$475,947	\$583,546	\$258,633	\$625,000	\$504,950	\$673,780
Optimal Total Budget, Women's Intercollegiate Athletics		\$ 61,753		\$ 121,667		\$ 82,166		\$128,750		\$ 84,346

TABLE XII(b)

MEAN TOTAL BUDGETS PER SCHOOL BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

Total Budgets	100-2,499		2,500-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000-19,999		20,000 +		Total	
	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75	71-72	74-75
Total Budgets, Women's Intercollegiate Athletics	\$ 1,700	\$ 5,228	\$ 2,400	\$ 8,800	\$ 4,452	\$ 19,659	\$ 5,856	\$ 38,733	\$ 9,377	\$ 72,701	\$ 4,645	\$ 27,646
Total Budget, Men's Intercollegiate Athletics	\$43,167	\$44,067	\$28,500	\$31,500	\$335,133	\$416,833	\$163,814	\$782,098	\$2,200,000	\$2,222,857	\$504,950	\$673,780
Optimal Total Budget, Women's Intercollegiate Athletics		\$11,755		\$27,500		\$155,375		\$100,000		\$ 179,633		\$ 84,346

TABLE XII(c)

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEAN TOTAL BUDGETS IN
REAL DOLLAR VALUES (1958 DOLLARS)

	1971-72	1974-75	Percentage Increase
Total Budgets, Women's Intercollegiate Athletics	\$2,666	\$12,859	382%
Total Budget, Men's Intercollegiate Athletics	\$289,867	\$313,386	8%
Optimal Total Budget, Women's Intercollegiate Athletics	-	\$39,231	-

TABLE XIII(a)

SEX OF DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS IN 1974-75 BY AIAW REGION

Sex	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Total
Male	6	1	3	-	10
Female	12	6	6	6	30

TABLE XIII(b)

SEX OF DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS IN 1974-75 BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

Sex	100-2,499	2,500-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000-19,999	20,000+	Total
Male	6	1	2	-	1	10
Female	9	3	7	4	7	30

Table XIII(a) indicates that only 25% of the directors of women's intercollegiate athletics are male while the remaining 75% are female. 100% of the schools in region 9 have female directors while 50% of the schools in regions 6 and 8 have female directors.

Table XIII(b) indicates that 100% of the schools with 10,000-19,999 enrollment have female directors while 60% of the smallest schools, those with 100-2,499 enrollment have female directors.

Tables XIV(a) and XIV(b) supplement this information and indicate the official title of the director of women's intercollegiate athletics. The most common title for this position is Director, Women's Intercollegiate Athletics. However, there is little congruity after this, with each institution having a different title for this position. Some of the titles are: Women's Sports Coordinator, Director of Women's Recreation, and Chairman, Women's Intercollegiate Sports Association.

This data indicates that there are a greater number of female directors of women's intercollegiate athletics than male directors. The ratio of female directors to male directors is 3 to 1 or 75% to 25%.

TABLE XIV(a)

TITLE OF DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS
IN 1974-75 BY AIAW REGION

Title	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Total
Director, Women's Intercollegiate Athletics	8	3	3	3	17
Associate Director of Athletics	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Director of Athletics	1	-	1	-	2
Other	9	4	5	3	21

TABLE XIV(b)

TITLE OF DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS
IN 1974-75 BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

Title	100-2,499	2,500-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000-19,999	20,000+	Total
Director, Women's Intercollegiate Athletics	5	1	4	2	5	17
Associate Director of Athletics	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Director of Athletics	1	-	-	1	-	2
Other	9	3	5	1	3	21

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The intent of this study was to compare specific changes relative to funding and personnel in women's intercollegiate athletics from the 1971-72 school year to the 1974-75 school year. This study examined four year AIAW member institutions in AIAW regions 6, 7, 8, and 9. Questionnaires were mailed to, "Director, Women's Intercollegiate Athletics," at all of the AIAW member schools within these regions along with a cover letter explaining the study and outlining the importance of each school's participation. After three weeks another questionnaire and another letter were sent to those schools which had not yet responded, requesting the return of the completed questionnaire. After three more weeks, a postcard was sent to those schools which had still not responded emphasizing the importance of their participation in the study. After three attempts at correspondence, 55 institutions of a possible 124 responded for a 44.4% return rate. However, of these 55 schools, 15 did not complete the questionnaire leaving 40 institutions that are included in the study or 32.3% of those institutions that are included in the population.

When these questionnaires had been received, the data were compiled and analyzed by the researcher. All data were analyzed under two headings, size of institution by enrollment, and AIAW region

affiliation. This afforded an opportunity to investigate changes that had occurred in a particular institution based on results obtained from schools in comparable situations.

After completing the initial analysis, hypotheses 1, 2, and 4, the non-budget categories, were analyzed in terms of percentage increases or decreases based on the data of the entire population. Hypotheses 5 and 6 were also analyzed in terms of percentage increases or decreases. However, since these are budget categories and deal with monetary values over a period of years, it was necessary to compute constant dollar values for the current dollar figures for purposes of accurate analysis. Hence, the gross national product implicit price deflator for state and local government purchases of goods and services was utilized for this purpose. This device made it possible to convert current dollar values to constant dollar values (1958 dollar values) thus enabling budget comparisons on a constant basis rather than an inflationary basis. This procedure was utilized to compare results of the entire reporting population in the various categories.

Hypothesis 3 deals with a category that was not in existence in 1971-72 thus any data occurring in 1974-75 is an increase from the previous time period.

Hypothesis 4 compares data occurring only in 1974-75 on a percentage basis.

The following hypotheses were tested in this study:

1. That in collegiate institutions of regions 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in the number of sports offered.

2. That in collegiate institutions of regions 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in student participation in women's intercollegiate athletics.

3. That in collegiate institutions of regions 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in scholarship monies for women's intercollegiate athletics.

4. That in collegiate institutions of regions 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in personnel in women's intercollegiate athletics.

5. That in collegiate institutions of regions 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in remuneration of personnel in women's intercollegiate athletics.

6. That in collegiate institutions of regions 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW from 1971-72 to 1974-75 there has been no percentage increase in budgets for women's intercollegiate athletics.

7. That in collegiate institutions of regions 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the AIAW in 1974-75 there was an equal number of male and female directors of women's intercollegiate athletics.

Conclusions (Per Hypotheses)

1. For the total respondents, there has been an increase of 10% in the number of sports offered for women from 1971-72 to 1974-75. Region 9 was the only region which indicated a decrease in the number of sports offered. Schools with 2,500-4,999 enrollment had the greatest increase with 1.5 more sports per school in 1974-75 than in 1971-72.

2. For the total respondents, there has been an average increase of 6% per sport in student participation in women's intercollegiate

athletics. For total number of participants in all sports, a 42% increase occurred, or 1,138 more participants in 1974-75 than in 1971-72. In nine sports, the average number of participants increased, in three sports the totals decreased and in two sports the average number of participants remained constant. Thus, the greatest increase in student participation is a result of more sports being offered at particular schools rather than more participants per sport.

3. For the total respondents, there has been an increase in scholarship monies for women's intercollegiate athletics. In 1971-72 there was no financial aid available for women athletes. In 1974-75, of the reporting schools, nine institutions offered some type of financial aid for a total of 126 women athletes. Only one full scholarship was available, four fee waivers plus, fifty fee waivers, eight \$400 awards, twenty-seven partial room and board and tuition for one quarter, and thirty-six awards of unspecified value. Every region offered some type of financial aid and every size of institution with the exception of 2,500-4,999 enrollment offered some type of financial aid.

4. For the total respondents, there has been an increase of 51% in the number of coaches of women's intercollegiate athletic teams. The number of directors for women's intercollegiate athletics has remained constant. The increase in the number of coaches resulted from the addition of 31 head coaches and 39 assistant coaches. The majority of these additional positions were assigned to the women's athletic department in the period from 1971-72 to 1974-75, mainly at the expense of the women's physical education faculty.

5. For the total respondents, there has been an increase of 395% in real dollar terms in salary provided for coaching and administrative personnel in women's intercollegiate athletics and an increase of 53% in teaching load credit. The most prevalent source for these salaries is the women's athletic department while the most prevalent source of teaching salaries for those institutions giving teaching load credit for coaching duties is the physical education department.

6. For the total respondents, there has been an increase of 382% in real dollar terms in total budget per school. The greatest increases are evident in the salary, travel expense, and equipment and supplies categories. Region 7 shows the greatest percentage increase in total budget, 757%, while region 6 shows the least with 442%. The increase in budget corresponds to size of institution with the 100-2,499 enrollment schools having the least increase and the 20,000+ enrollment schools having the greatest. However, the 100-2,400 enrollment schools had the greatest budget per student. The student athletic fee and general college budget are the most prevalent sources of funding for women's intercollegiate athletics. Comparing budgets in real dollar terms, the men's athletic budget has increased only 8% compared with 382% for the women. However, men's budgets have increased at a greater dollar rate than women's. The average budget for women's athletics must increase 205% if it is to reach the optimal budget needed to operate the best possible program at an institution.

7. For the total respondents, only 25% of the directors of women's intercollegiate athletics were male while 75% of the directors were female. 100% of the schools in region 9 had female directors as did schools with 10,000-19,999 enrollment; 40% of the 100-2,499

enrollment schools had male directors. The most common title for this position was Director, Women's Intercollegiate Athletics.

Each of the hypotheses were rejected as percentage increases were seen in each variable one through six. In variable seven, there was not an equal number of female and male directors of women's intercollegiate athletics so it was also rejected. There have been definite changes in funding and personnel in women's intercollegiate athletics from 1971-72 to 1974-75. Some of these changes are decidedly more dramatic than others. However, it can be concluded that increased funding and allocation of personnel in women's intercollegiate athletics has occurred from 1971-72 to 1974-75.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are suggested as possible areas for further research:

1. Obtain similar information from Regions 1A, 1B, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the AIAW and compare those results with Regions 6, 7, 8, and 9.
2. Determine what areas of emphasis should be concentrated upon in women's intercollegiate athletics and what direction the athletic program should take to maintain a sound and beneficial program for the participants.
3. Investigate the interrelationships between men's and women's athletic programs and outline feasible alternatives for the organization of intercollegiate athletic programs, considering both the men's and the women's program needs and considerations.
4. Study the effect of the implementation of Title IX upon women's intercollegiate athletics once Title IX directives are approved by Congress.

5. Relate increases in women's athletic programs to increases and/or decreases in men's programs.

6. In order to obtain a better return of the questionnaires, a more general tool should be devised so that the amount of time and research required to complete the questionnaire is reduced.

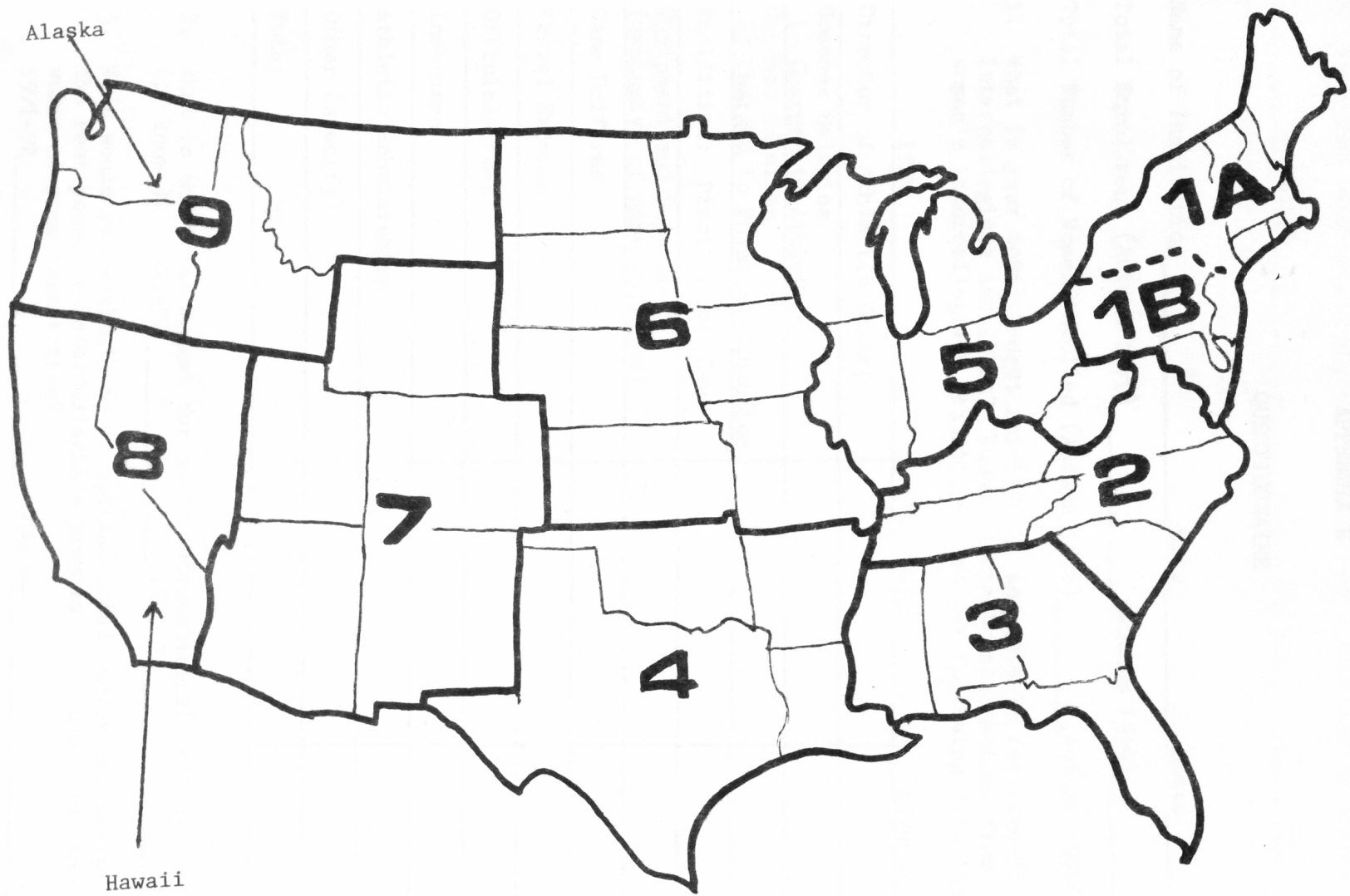
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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A



APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of Institution _____ City _____ State _____

Total Enrollment (Autumn 1971) _____ (Autumn 1974) _____

Total Number of Women Enrolled (Autumn 1971) _____ (Autumn 1974) _____

1. What is your total budget for 1971-72 and 1974-75 for women's intercollegiate athletics? Please indicate allocations from women's intercollegiate athletic budget per following line items:

ITEM	1971-72	1974-75
Director of Athletics Salary		
Coaches Salaries		
1) Charged to Athletics		
Coaches Salaries		
2) Charged to Physical Education		
Facilities: Practice and Game		
Equipment and Supplies (exclusive of game uniforms)		
Game Uniforms		
Travel Expense		
Officials Fees		
Insurance		
Athletic Scholarships		
Other (specify)		
Total		

2. What is the total budget for men's intercollegiate athletics (if known)? 1971-72 _____ 1974-75 _____
3. What would you estimate as an optimal total budget necessary for the best possible intercollegiate program you could offer the women at your institution?
1971-72 _____ 1974-75 _____

4. From what source(s) does your money come? Indicate by percentage.

SOURCE	1971-72	1974-75
Student Athletic Fee	%	%
Men's Athletic Department Budget	%	%
Women's Athletic Department Budget	%	%
Physical Education Department Budget	%	%
General College Budget (money not included in any of above categories)	%	%
Fund Raising Campaign	%	%

5. Who furnishes the leadership for your program, i.e., who does the coaching? (List number in each category.)

	1971-72		1974-75	
	Head Coach	Asst. Coach	Head Coach	Asst. Coach
Physical Education				
Women's Faculty				
Physical Education				
Men's Faculty				
Women's Athletic Department				
Men's Athletic Department				
Graduate Students				
Other (specify)				

6. a) Who officiates as Director of Athletics for your program?

	1971-72	1974-75
Member of Women's Physical Education Faculty		
Member of Men's Physical Education Faculty		
Member of Women's Department of Athletics		
Member of Men's Department of Athletics		
Member of Combined Physical Education Department		
Member of Combined Athletic Department		
Other (specify)		

b) Director of Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Program is:

Female _____ Male _____

- c) Official title of head of women's athletic program is:

Director of Women's Intercollegiate Athletics _____

Associate Director of Athletics _____

Assistant Director of Athletics _____

Other (specify) _____

7. a) Are coaches and athletic director salaries paid by:

Department of Women's Athletics _____

Department of Men's Athletics _____

Department of Physical Education _____

Other (specify) _____

- b) Indicate remuneration by sport. The salary column indicates only those dollars paid specifically for coaching. If released time is the only "pay" received, put "0" in salary column. If you do not offer a sport and therefore have no coach, write "none" in salary column.

	1971-72			1974-75		
	Salary	Teaching Load	Credit	Salary	Teaching Load	Credit
Basketball						
Volleyball						
Tennis						
Track & Field						
Field Hockey						
Swimming-Diving						
Gymnastics						
Cross Country						
Softball						
Bowling						
Skiing						
Golf						
Director of Athletics						
Other (specify)						
Other (specify)						

8. How many athletic scholarships are given women student-athletes annually for all sports? (number of scholarships)

	1971-72	1974-75
Full scholarship (tuition, fees, room-board)		
Fee waiver plus partial financial aid (not a full scholarship)		
Fee wiaver only		
Other (specify)		

9. How many women were on the squad for the following sports?

	1971-72	1974-75
Basketball		
Volleyball		
Tennis		
Track & Field		
Field Hockey		
Swimming-Diving		
Gymnastics		
Cross Country		
Softball		
Bowling		
Skiing		
Golf		
Other (specify)		
Other (specify)		

APPENDIX C

COVER LETTER 1

Date

Name
Director, Women's Intercollegiate Athletics
University
City, State Zip Code

Dear _____:

I am currently a graduate student at the University of Montana and am conducting a study of various AIAW member institutions to fulfill the requirements for the Master of Science degree.

Through this study, I hope to determine the changes in funding of women's intercollegiate programs from the 1971-72 to the 1974-75 school years. I feel that these dates are significant in that the 1971-72 school year was just prior to the recent focus of interest and publicity on women's athletics. The 1974-75 budgets reflect many of these pressures yet do not include all of those changes necessitated by the final regulations of Title IX which are bound to have a great effect on women's programs.

The success of this study is dependent upon your cooperation in completing the enclosed questionnaire at your earliest convenience. Please answer all the questions as completely and accurately as is possible. Also it is important to limit the comparisons to the 1971-72 budget and the 1974-75 budget.

I assure you that the data from your institution will be kept confidential and only total survey data and information will be released.

Thank you in advance for your prompt attention to the questionnaire and your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

David Ostrander
Graduate Student
University of Montana

APPENDIX D

COVER LETTER 2

Date

Name
Director, Women's Intercollegiate Athletics
University
City, State Zip Code

Dear _____:

This letter is to remind you of the questionnaire sent to you previously on the topic of funding for women's sports. As of the time of this mailing, I have not received a return of that questionnaire from your institution.

If you have since returned the questionnaire, please disregard this letter. Thank you for your cooperation.

I would like to stress that your cooperation in this matter is essential to the success of the study. It is essential to get a maximal return of this questionnaire in order to make any conclusive statements on the topic of funding for women's sport.

Again, I assure you that the data from your institution will be kept confidential and only total survey data and information will be released.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

David Ostrander
Graduate Student
University of Montana

APPENDIX E

REMINDER POSTCARD

Dear Director:

This is the last reminder for you to please return the questionnaire regarding women's intercollegiate athletics from 1971-75. As of this date, I have received an inadequate return to complete this study.

If you find you cannot possibly complete the questionnaire, please state the reason you cannot do so and return in one of the return envelopes already supplied. I would very much appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

David Ostrander
HPER Department
University of Montana